Vol. XXVI....No. 7,923.

EUROPE.

News by the Atlantic Cable to the 29th inst.

Napoleon Refuses a New Lean to Maximilian.

Time Given for Liquidating the Present Debt to the French Covernment.

FRANCE TO ASSIST WE EQUIPPING MAXI-MILIAN'S TROOPS.

The French Not to Evacuate Mexico Before Next January.

The Empress Carlotta Likely to Return to

THE GREAT EASTERN HEARD FROM.

Further Shipments of Gold to New-York

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BY STEAMSHIP ASIA.

BISMARK FETED AT BERLIN.

THE COTTON QUESTION IN ENGLAND.

Sad Accident at the Emperor Napoleon's

Fete-Nine Fersons Killed.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

of Time for Payment of the French Lonn, and the Evacuation of Mexico by French Treeps A New Loan to Maximilian Refued-Current Ramors in Paris.

The Paris correspondent of The Morning Post states that the Empress Carlotta has so far succeeded in her mission in behalf of Maximilian as to obtain from the Emperor of France an extension of time in which to pay the French Government the ten millions of francs due. Napoleon refused to loan to Maximilian ten millions of francs to pay for the equipment of troops in Mexico, but will assist in such equipment by furnishing material from the French magazines.

The Empress also obtained from Napoleon an extension of time until next January for the projected evacuation of the French troops from Mexico.

Paris, Wednesday Evening, Aug. 29, 1866. are very conflicting. The most probable reports appear to be that the Empress Carlotta will return to Mexico in October, and that a French General is to command the Mexican troops organized by Maximilian. The name of the General is not stated.

Austria's Indemnity for Prussian War Expenses Paid.

VIENNA, Wednesday Evening, Aug. 29, 1866. The Austrian Government has paid the indemnity for Prussia's war expenses, as secured to the latter power by the treaty of peace.

The King of Italy and the Treaty of Peace.

PRACUE, Wednesday Evening, Aug. 29, 1866. The signature of the King of Italy to the treaty of peace is expected in a few days.

Removal of Prussian Headquarters. PRACUE, Toesday, Aug. 28, 1866.

The headquarters of the Prussian army have been removed from this city to Toplitz, on the north-west

frontier of Bohemia. The Great Eastern Heard From.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Aug. 29, 1866. An arrival here reports having seen the steamer

Great Eastern on the 19th inst. Shipment of Specie for New-York. SOUTHAMPTON, Wednesday, Aug. 29, 1866. The steamship Hermann sailed for New-York to-

to-day, taking £62,000 in specie. LIVERPOOL, Wednesday Evening, Aug. 29, 1866. The steamship City of Boston sailed to-day for New-York, taking £50,000 in specie,

Papers found at Sen.

Livenpoot, Wednesday Evening, Aug. 29, 1866. Advices received from China state that papers belonging to the Schooner Golden Pearl had been found at sea off Hong Kong. A steamer had been sent from Hong Kong to search for the schooner, and render assistance to her crew, if found.

Commercial and Financial.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUPPS MARKET. LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Aug. 29, 1845. The Breadstuffs market has a declining tendency. LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Aug. 29-Evening.
The Provision market is unchanged, with the exception of

Liverroot, Wednesday, Aug. 29-Evening. The Cotton market is unchanged; the sales to-day were 10,000 bales Middling Uplands at 13; @13;d.

LONDON MONEY MARKET. LORDON, Wednesday Evening. Aug. 29, 1866. The Money market is without change. Consols closed a

The market for American securites is gerally steady. Five-Frances are higher. The closing quotations are-United States Five-Toronties [2], Eric Hallway Slages [5], Hinch BY THE STEAMSHIP ASIA.

HALFAN, Wednesday, Aug. 20, 1866.
The steamship Asia, from Liverpool 18th and Queenswn 19th inst., has arrived at this port, en loute to Bos-

GREAT BRITAIN.

Another Fenian Armory Discovered.

Another Fenian Arsenal had been discovered at Kill mailcek, in the County of Limenick. Considerable anima-tion was seized. Three respectable farmers in the neigh-berhood afterward absconded.

The weather continued stormy in England. Harvest respects were rather unsatisfactory. Harvest accounts on France were also unsatisfactory.

In periant Document on the Cotton Question. It is stated that an important document on the cotton question has been submitted by Dr. Forbes, the Cotton Commissioner of the Indian Government, who was recently deputed to virit the Cotton States of America: and after a tour through all of them except Texas, he now presents his report. He estimates the probable yield of North and South Carolina at over 100,000 bales; Georgia, 150,000; Alabama, 1700,000. As to the cotton from States he speaks of, the desolation of war and scarcity of labor as likely to reduce their production to 550,000 bales. His total estimate, including Texas, is not more than 1,200,000 bales of which he thinks not more than 200,000 bales.

The Confederation of the British North American Provinces Still Unsettled.

The news by the Atlantic cable that the Confederation of British North America had been insally decided upon by the Home Government is not confirmed by the arrival of the Asia. The Trans of the 18th inst, says neither the Rieme nor the Colonial Government has the least desire to force any scheme of Confederation upon the Provinces. They wish to beave the colonists to settle their affairs according to their own inclinations.

Three of the maritime Provinces declare that they do not want to be united. Then let them stay out of the Union. They are afraid that if they unite with the Canadas the Canadass will get more profit out of the bargain than they will; and, therefore, they east aside the obvious advantages which they would derive from confederation.

Favorable Effect of the Reduction of Rauk Rate of Discount. The reduction of the bank rate from 10 to 8 was re-ceived with great satisfaction, and immediately had a favorable influence on all markets. The demand for discount was heavy at the reduction.

Official Declaration of the French Embassador Relative to Belgian Territory.

No Cable News for Two Days. Textox. Aug. 19, 1866.

No cable news has been received here for the past two

FRANCE. The Emperor's Pete-Sad Accident.

The Emperor Napoleon's fête day on August 15 as very brilliant, but was marred by a sad acciment. After the fireworks a crush occurred at the
orte de la Concorde, in which 9 persons were
lied and 50 injured. The day was, as usual, marked
a large number of perdons and communicious
the sentences of military and other effenders, and also
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the by honors conferred, including that of the Graud Cross of the Legion of Honor upon the Duc de Graumont, the French Embassador at Vienna, and that of Chevaller upon M. Galignani, the director of Galignani's Messex-

The Chalons Camp was broken up on the 16th.

Prince Napolcon. Prince Napoleon and Gen. Menacrea had arrived at Paris tom Italy.

The Bank of France.

The weekly returns of the Bank of France shows further increase of cash of over 5,000,000 francs.

Paris, Aug. 19, 1866, Napoleon received an enthusiastic reception from the people at Longchamp yesterday. The Bourse is firm; Rentes closed 69f, 10c.

PRUSSIA.

Incorporation of Hanover, Electoral Hease, Nassau and Frankfort with Prussin-The King's Message to the Chambers on the

Subject Proceedings in the Legislature. A royal message upon the incorporation of Hanover Electoral Hesse, Nassau and Frankfort with the Prussian Electoral Hesse, Nassau and Frankfor with the Friedrich territory was laid before the Prussian Chamber of Departies on the 17th. The preamble to the bill says: "Prussia did not embark into war with the intention of acquiring territory. The hostile attitude of these States has required that their independence should cease. It is hoped that in the course of time the inhabitants of the annexed countries will be thoroughly satisfied with their incorporation."

tion."

In bringing in the bill, Bismark expressed the hope that the Diet would leave the details of accomplishment in the hands of the King, who would act with the necessary consideration. Further communication with regard to Schleswig-Holstein would be made after the conclusion of

The King of Prussin, on the 17th, received the Hanoverian deputation, which solicited the annexation of Hanover to Prussia as soon as possible.

The Schieswig-Holstein Government and the

German Parliament.

The Schleswig-Holstein Government had received orders to prepare for the election of representatives to the German Parliament.

Grand Fete at Berlin in Honor of Bismark A grand fete had taken place in Berlin in honor of Bis-mark, and Gens. Von Roon and Moltke. A split, it was reported, was about to take place in the Progress party at Berlin.

AUSTRIA.

Italian Territory to be Retained for the Pro-

The Austrian Gazette believes in peace negotiations with Italy. Austria, in order to protect the Tyrol must demand the continued possession of Wormserjack, the Tonale Pass, Rocca, Dania, a portion of Chinsa, together with Pranalora and Eusago, the Chal up to the valley of Dei Signori, and to the right from Asticonfere to San Pietro. tection of the Tyrol.

Denial of Cruelties Attributed to the Austrians. The Austrian papers emphatically depy that after the ithdrawal of the Italian troops from the Trent district the Austrians wreaked vengeance on the inhabitants. A few isolated arrests only took place, for treason, in due legal course. On the contrary, it is asserted that parlies compromised in the district were being sent to Italian territory.

Disclaimer of Annexation Projects by Napo-

The King of the Belgians had received an autograph letter from Napoleon of a very assuring character. The Emperor declares he has no intention of amexing any part of Belgiam; on the contrary, he would prefer to promote on every occasion the interests of the Belgian dynamics.

RUSSIA.

Priendly Belations with Prussia-Autograph

The Crar had addressed an autograph letter to the King of Prussia, testifying to the friendly relations between the two States, and showing that Russia favorably entertains the overtures made by Prussia relative to the futurere organization of Germany.

DESTRUCTION OF CHOPS BY GRASSHOPPERS-LOSS \$150,000,

Wednesday, Aug. 29, 1806.

We have Montana papers to the 9th of August. The grasshoppers have destroyed every green thing in Deer Lodge Valley, except the grass and willows. The damage done there in two weeks is estimated at \$150,000

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 30, 1866.

OUR CITY'S GUESTS.

THE HOSPITALITIES OF NEW-YORK.

RECEPTION OF THE PRESIDENT

WHAT WAS DONE YESTERDAY.

THE ARMY AND THE NAVY

GRANT AND FARRAGUT. THEIR PROGRESS THROUGH OUR STREETS.

IMPOSING MILITARY DISPLAY.

LARGE CONCOURSE OF CITIZENS.

BANQUET AT DELMONICO'S.

SPEECHES OF JOHNSON AND SEWARD. PUTURE MOVEMENTS OF THE PARTY.

President Johnson and accompanying party reached morning for the West, by way of West Point and Albany, Of the passage of the party from Philadelphia to New-York, and of the reception met with in this city, our reporters give fall details below. The event was well observed by citizens and strangers, although the city was by no means as crowded as it has been upon former occasions of public receptions of distinguished men. The civic, military, and police regulations were excellent, and no disturbance or accident occurred.

THE PHILADELPHIA RECEPTION.

THE PHILADELPHIA RECEPTION.

PHILADELPHIA Wednesday, August 23, 1866.
In regard to the cames for the informality attending the President's visit to this city vesterday, The North American of te-day says. It is a noteworthy fact that of the forty-five members of the Common Council and the twenty-five members of the Select Council of the city loss than twenty are at present in the city; and of these a considerable majority are Democrats. The Mayor is taking the only rest that he can enjoy for a year to come, so trust the absence of any municipal participation in yesterday's ceremonies was entirely unavoidable.

FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW-YORK. DEPARTURE FROM PHILADELPHIA

arose. The crowd followed to the cars, and the few minutes preparatory to a start were spent in hand shaking.

The train was drawn by engine No. 18, gaily decorated
with flags, and run by the master machinist of the road,
L. B. Dougherty. In addition to the party of yesterday
the President was accompanied by Maj-Gen. Meade and
staff, Maj-Gen. Butterfield, the Hon. Samuel J. Randall,
Democratic Member of Congress from the First District
of Pennsylvania, and his brother, Robert Randall, H. G.
Leisenring, Cyrus L. Haldemau, and A. W. Markley, E.
A. Ford, J. P. Murphy and J. W. Gore of the Camden
and Ambey Railroad.
BEVERLY, BURLINGTON, BORDENTOWN, AND TRENTON.

Special Depatch to The N. Y. Tribuur.

TRENTON, Wednesday, Aug. 29, 1866.

After getting out of Camden the party quietly settled down to their newspapers and segars. Generals Grant and Meade sat side by side smeering and chatting, recalling to those who saw them the scenes in which they were the joint actors before Richmond. The morning was cool and placeant and all formed to morning was cool

the joint actors before Richmond. The morning was cool and pleasant, and all seemed to enjoy the ride.

The train passed through Heveriy, the first station reached, without stopping, and the ladies and gentlemen assembled at the depot were compelled to wave their hats and handkerchiefs in token of velcome and adies, at one and the same time to the President who stood on the rear platform of the hind car to acknowledge their salutations.

At Burlington the train halted a few minutes, and the President, Secretary Seward, General Grant, and Admiral Farragut shook hands with all who desired that honor, and

President, Secretary Seward, General Grant, and Admiral Farragut shook hands with all who desired that honor, and could get near enough to them.

At Bordentown the workshops of the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company are located, and the workmen all turned out and hurrahed hastly as the train passed. No stop was made here, but we hurried on to Treaton.

There the cannon sounded a welcome as the cars entered the depot, and an unruly crowd fairly overrun the train, climbing in the windows and crowding on the roofs of the cars, to the great danger of those inside had they broken through. The President, Secretary Seward, Gen. Grant and Admiral Farragut were escorted to a platform in the depot by the Mayor and Council of the City, and there introduced to the people. The President made a few remarks in response to the Mayor's welcome. He alluded to the war through which the country had just passed, and the peace which had been conquered, and expressed the hope that all good men would unite in perpetuating that peace. Secretary Seward was then introduced, and said:

GENTLEMAN AND FRILOW-CITIZENS OF NEW-JERENY YOU See before you Gen. Grant who represents the Army of the United States. [Immense Applants.] He has done his duty. [Renewed and prolonged applants.] He represents the Navy. (Cheers.) He has done his duty. [Creers of "That's of and lond divers.] You see before you the President of the United States. [Three cheers for Andrew Johnson.] He has done his duty. [Creers.] He has done his day (Cheers.] for pasce and for the Union and for the restoration of our common country. [Prolonged cheering.] These gentlemen have all done their duty and it remains for you people to do yours. [Cries of "We will do it," and cheering.] After a pretty hard struggle the President and his friends managed to get aboard the train again, the whistle sounded a loud warning to the surging mass around the cars and Trenton was left behind.

PRINCETON AND NEW-BRUNSWICK. PRINCETON AND NEW-BRUNSWICK.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribaue.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, Wednesday, August 29, 18/6.

The train glided through Princeton without even "slowing," and the many people there assembled were disappointed, not even getting a sight of the dignitaries.

The people of New-Brunswick were quite demonstrative, and some 3,000 of them welcomed the Presidential party as it drew up at the depot. Their efforts to show their enthusiam were sided by a cannon and band of music, and altogether the President had quite a noisy welcome. As at all the other stations, the President, followed by Secretary Seward, General Grant, Secretary Weiles and their enthuriam were aided by a camon and headed music, and altogether the President h, the President, followed by a camon and altogether the President h, the President, followed by a camon and altogether the President h, the President, followed by the content of the content

administration, and support of the great and lamented

Donglas.

The President said in reply:

Francoverrizers—All that I can say on this occasion in reply come to what has been said by your representative is simply to tender to you my sincere thanks for this manifestation syour approbation of the course which has been pursued by it your approbation of the course which has been pursued by it.

poing exactly right here. I see you let the representatives of thinty-six States come into Philadelphis. I want them to go into Washington. (Cries of "That will be all right," laughter and cheers.)

THE RECEPTION AT RAHWAY.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribunes.

Rahway, Wednesday, Aug. 29, 1866.

Rahway was reached at 114 o'clock, and here again canon, misic, and a crowd were the features of the reception. The President was welcomed by the Mayor and City Council, but he had not time to listen to a speech, the manuscript of which one of them held in his hand, and after a few minutes spent in cheering and loud shouting the train moved on.

RECEPTIONS AT ELIZABETH AND NEWARK.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribuns.

NEWARK, N. J., Wednesday, Aug. 29, 1866.

At Elizabeth was another cannon-another band of music, and another crowd. Here, in addition to the usual cheers three cheers were given for the Constitution and the Union, at the singestion of Mr. Goodin, Marshal of the Union, at the singestion of Mr. Goodin, Marshal of the Union, at the singestion of Mr. Goodin, Marshal of the Union, at the singestion of Mr. Goodin, Marshal of the Union, at the singestion of Mr. Goodin, Marshal of the Union, at the singestion of J. President of the United States, at the suggestion of one of his admirers in the crowd. Just as the train started, the President said to the people, "I have inhored and done all in my power to preserve the Constitution and the Union, I leave the result in your hands."

A very demonstrative reception was accorded the Presidential party at this place. The train halted at the Marketst, depot and the square in front was crowded with people. A platform had been erected, on which it was intended to take the President and his friends and tender a formal welcome; but the crowd was so great that the President did not leave his car. Great confusion and exceptions of the City Council, welcoming him to Newark, and also an address of welcome prepared by himself, as folious:

Mr. Pursmissi: It has become my ple

The Citizens' Committee for the reception of President Johnson met promptly yesterday morning at the City Hall Carriages were in readiness in the City Park, and at 104 o'clock the Special Committee on Reception were driven down Broadway to pier No. 1 North River. Here they left the vehicles and took passage on the ferry-boat Colden for Jersey City. The following gentlemen con-

William B. Astor. Moses Taylor, Isaac Bell. R. M. Blach ford, William Kelly, James Brown, Murshall O. Roberts, Henry Clews, B. B. Sherman, John Q. Jones, Robert L. Stuart, William H. Vanderblit, Augustus Schell, A. C. Kingsland, Jonathan Starzes, C. K. Garrison, Richard Schell, A. A. Low, William H. Webb, John J. Cisco, Wilson G. Hunt. stituted the Special Committee:

Among other well-known and prominent citizens who accompanied the Reception Committee were Judges Hilton, Brady, Daly and Barnard; A. A. Low, President of the Chamber of Commerce; James Kelley, Postmaster; Henry A. Smyth, Collector of the Port; Abram Wakeman, Surveyor; Robert Murray United States Marshal; Samuel G. Courtney, District Attorney; Isaac Bell, Commissioner of Charities and Corrections; Daniel Develing City Chamberlam; Peter Cooper, Gen. Van Vliet, ex-Judge Pierpont, Cornelius K. Garrison and others. Among the other notabilities present were the following Naval Officers: Rear-Admirals Bell and Rowan: Commanders Harmony, Rumsen and Williamson; Liout.-Commander

the United States on is arrived over twider to him through his honor the Mayor on behalf of cor estimens a welcome to

his board the larger of the above resolution, a number of in accordance with the above resolution, a number of the aldermen met at the City Hell, and accompanied by City Marshal Ellis, proceeded to the depot but without, however, wearing their insignae of office, and as the Mayor was not present, the intent of the resolution was not fully carried into effect.

The Reception C. maintee, prior to the arrival of the President, marched from the boat to the platform, upon which they ranged themselves in two lines. Upon the arrival of the train a member of the presidential party came to the door and was introduced to Mr. A. T. Stewat, who accompanied him into the car containing the President. Shortly afterward the Chairman of the Reception Committee appear a arm in arm with the President. When they descend it from the car the crowd made a rush, which was promptly folled by the police, and shouted lostily while the ladies wared a welcome with a variety of white cambric from the balconies.

The PRESIDENTIAL PARTY.

white cambric from the balconies.

The President and Mr. Stewart were followed by the Presidential party, consisting of Secretary Seward, Gen. Grant and his chief of staff, Gen. Rawlings; Gen. Mende. Admiral Parragat and servants Secretary Welles, wife and child; Senator Patterson and wife, of Tonnessee; M. Remero, the Mexican Minister; Surgeon General Barnes, Gen. D. C. McCellum, Rear Admiral Radford; R. S. Spefford, of Boston; J. Maginnis, ir, and wife, of Chicago; Lieutenant McGinley, Surgeon Norris, and J. Donelson, of Washington City; D. S. Gooding, Marshal of the District of Columbia, and his assistant, Cel. O'Beirnor; H. A. Chadwick, Edward Potts, of Baltimore; Col. W. G. Moore and Col. Marion, Private Secretaries to the President, and S. A. Gobright, Reporter of the Associated Press. After alighting from the train they walked to the boat, where Mr. A. T. Stewart delivered his address of welcome.

welcome.

ATR. TEWART'S EFFECU.

Mr. PRESIDENT O behalf of the offizens of New York, and as the represent live of the Committee whose heapitalities you have so kindly accepted. I have the honor to extend to you, and to those who accompany you, their warm welcome. In performing this agreeable days I beg leave, irrespective of party, to express my deep conviction that it is facture interest of the country, through kind and conclustory measures to extend to the whole Union the biersings of ctive, social, political and commercial intercourse. But I must not detain you. In the opposite shore througe of people await year coming to testay their great respect for the Chief Maristrate of the nation, and show their aspreciation of the honor which this visit confers. In their name, also, I had you welcome—thrice welcome.

REPLY OF PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

GENILEMIN: In reply to what you have just said in welcome.

REPLY OF PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

GENTLEMIN: In reply to what you have just said in welcoming me to the City of New York, coming from the source it does. I am deeply gratified to bear it. I thank you for the invitation you have extended to me, appreciating particularly the channel from which it comes.

The speeches having been delivered, the Reception Committee, one by one, filed by and were formally introduced to the President. Little was said by either of the parties thus made acquainted, the ceremony consisting merely in the announcement of names, a hurried grasp of the hand, much awkward bowing, some smiles, a few abortive attempts to utter speeches forgotten because only

manner rather than in words.

THE PASSAGE TO THE BATTERY.

While these formalities were taking place the ferry-hoat left the dock in Jersey City and started for the Battery. The Revenue Cutter Una and Jessamine, containing a large party of Naval officers, flanked the Colden while making the trip and fired the usual Presidential salates. Cannon thundered from the forts and Government vessels in the harbor, and away off down the Bay the smoke arose as if a score of men-of-war were passing the terrible ordeal of a naval engagement. The Idaho and Cuyahoga were dressed in honor of the Presidential visitor, and the yards manned, while the marines, as the Colden went by, came to a present arms. The French and English vessels in the harbor were decked with bunting and saluted the President in turn, as each one was passed.

DISPLAY IN THE HARBOR AND SALUTES FIRED.

Minnewaska and Chyahoga their crews manned the yard-arms, and gave three cheers for the President. The French corvette Lutin did not fire a salute, but on the approach of the President's party their colors were run up to the masts and the crew manned the yards. Two system tugs escorted the President's boat to Pier No. 1, filing a salute as they crossed the river.

AT THE BATTERY.

When the President and suite disembarked at Pier No. 1 North Piver, they were not and cortially we comed by

1. North River, they were met and cordially welcomed by that some was called the solution of the called up and caught him by the hand, while cheer after cheer arose from the serrounding crowd. The crowd assembled at this point was very large, and the comparations were far more vigorous than at any other. Mr. Johnson shook all the hands he could reach, until, tinally, the escort of Metropolitan Police, under commend of Superintendent Kennedy, marched up on either side of the carriage, and so separated the President from immediate contact with his admirers. The carriages, 65 in number, were soon filled, and the procession began to move. The first was occupied by the President, Mayor Hoffman, Secretary Seward and A. T. Stewart: the second by Postmaster-Gen. Handall and Secretary Welles: the third by Gen. Grant, Gen. Meade, Gen. Rawings and Admiral Farngut, the remainder of the Presidential party following in open carriages, while the Common Council and committee of merchants, 200 in number, brought up the rear of the procession.

THE METROPOLITAN POLICE FORCE.

The Metropolitan Police Force, under command of Inspector Folk at the Battery and Capt. Charles N. Brackett at the City Hall, took possession of Brondway and Parkrow, keeping the streets clear of vehicles, and confining pedestrians to the sidewalks. Patrolmen were stationed at distances of 20 feet throughout the entire length of tae route. At the Battery there was an additional force of 178 men, excluding the Broadway squad, under command of Capt. Copeland, which was stationed on Pier No. 1. Capt. Brackett had 40 men on duty, and was assisted by Sergeants Robinsop, Townshend and Pell, and Capt. Davis of the Tenth, Capt. Ulman of the Eleventh, Capt. Bennett of the Twelfth, Capt. Helme of the Thirteenth, and Capt. Todd of the Nincteenth Precincts, each with one sergeant and 30 patrolmen. From the City Hall up Broadway to the Firth Avenue Hotel, and on Fifth-ave, down to Delmonico's, patrolmen were stationed everywhere 20 feet apart, to keep the multitudes upon the sidewalks and to preserve the peace.

THE PROCESSION.

The cavalry brigade was detailed by Major-Gen. Sandford to escort the President from Battery-place to the City Hall. Upon his arrival it formed in hollow square. At 1:40 o'clock the procession was formed as follows:

Detachments of 1st and 2d Regiments of Cavalry. Section of Police.

Band.

The President A. T. Stewarf, Major Hoffman and Mr. Sew-

Band.
The President, A. T. Stewart, Mayor Hoffman and Mr. Sew-

The President, A. T. Siewarf, Major Hoffman and Mr. Seward, in an open barouche.

Carriage containing the Postmaster General (Bandail) and Service and Admiral Farragut, in an open barouche.

The Common Council, in carriages.

The Common the British of the City Hall.

It was half past one when the procession left the pier and marched toward the City Hall. A file of cavalry marched on the flanks of the carriages preceded by a detachment of Police. When the signal was given for the procession to move a shout burst forth from the assembled crowd, which was caught up by others on this way and continued to the end of the route. The windows and doors of the buildings were througed with adies and gentlemen, and the sidewalks were crowded, rendering them impassable. The cheers were loud and vociferous; but the military and naval heroes who former a part of the Presidential party were not forgotten in the general amiability of the crowd and their unbounded generosity of compliments reached Grant, and Meade, and Farragut, and the Secretary of the Navy. The demonstration was worthy of New-York, though we have fittle doubt that all concerned have witnessed many that were more enthusiastic.

astic.

DECORATIONS OF THE CITY HALL.

The City Hall presented a ver fine appearance. The four flag staffs on the roof of the uilding displayed the United States flags, and also flags bearing the city's coatof-arms. From either wing of the building leading to the top of the cupola there were four strings of small flags arranged in good order. The figure of Justice, surmounting the cityon, here a meat flag in its righthand. Flags were also despited along the front part of the building. The main entrance to the City Hall and the arches over it, through which the President and suite passed on their way to the Governor's room, were beautifully featooned with all American flags. The inside of the doine of the building and the supporting columns were decorated with large and small flags, arranged with great tests and care. At the bead of the stateway and from the han, opposite the Governor's room, beautiful sitk flags were freely displayed.

In the Governor's room, were the capture, there was a sund, especially healthen with the colors of various countries and elimes, besides its own the Governor's mount, beautiful sitk flags were freely displayed.

In the Governor's mount, beautiful sitk flags were freely displayed.

In the Governor's mount, beautiful sitk flags were freely displayed.

In the Governor's mount, beautiful sitk flags were freely displayed.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

silk flag gathered up in a neat manner. Over the winds we leading to the balcony there were more flags, all saik and very tasteful. Leading to the right and left wings of the Governor's Room, over the arches, were hung small saik flags. Over the main entrance to the room were displayed two splendid silk flags with gilt stars and heavy frings. The life-sizehronze statue of Washington, to the right of the entrance to the room, had a neat silk flag placed upon it so as to form a searf. The flags used in decorating the Governor's Room were very rich and of the costliest kind.

CEREMONIES AT THE CITY HALL.

When the procession arrived at the City Hall, the President and party, in company with the Mayor and committee, proceeded to the Governor's Room, which was seen filled almost to repisition. The company here wise, composed of those already we have mentioned, including a deputation from Kings County, delegates from Tammany

posed of those already we have mentioned, including a deputation from Kings County, delegates from Tammany Hall, the Board of Supervisors, Controller Brannany William C. Conner, County Clerk, Judge Cardozo, Gen. Paez, Col. Baden and the Committee of the Common Council.

William C. Comer, County Lierz, Judge Canadon Council.

The MATOR'S ADDRESS.

After reaching the Governor's Room, Mayor Hoffman delivered the following address:

Mr. Prightent Governor's Room, Mayor Hoffman delivered the following address:

Mr. Prightent Governor's Room, Mayor Hoffman delivered the following address:

Mr. Prightent Council of the municipal antherities as if the citizens of New York, I cordially welcome you to this city, and to this Hall. The great men of the nation have in pastimes been received and welcomed here. The portraite of many of them surround you—soldiers, statesmen, and patricus—but none whose devotion to their country and the Constitution is more distinguished than yours. In recognition of the fact the Common Council have adopted resolutions, by an almost unanimous vote, which I shall have the honor to present to you extending to you attackmansing and patricus—and the citizens with great unanimity have united with them in offering to you a reception, which will be as enthanizate as it will, I trust, he acceptable. This popular demonstration is not from mere respect to your high office, but it is a Critoric which the people offer to the fidelity, ability, and patricus—which have characterized your definitions on the following the difficulties which have beset your way, and they hone you for the fearlessness you have been called upon to assume, the embarrassments which have surrounded you, and the difficulties which have beset your way, and they hone you for the fearlessness you have manifested in battling for the Cultion of the States, and the rights of the States against all enemies. The City of New York, which now greets you, and the Cultion and the contry, and when it speaks to day, and I trust the great demonstration, in which sopital and labor have both united, will cheer your heart and strengthen your hands in the great work of peace and restoration in which you are engaged. I will default the common Council, and with them extend to you the free dom and the bospitalities of the

PERSONAL.

The personal appearance of the principal members of the Presidential party is generally familiar. When they arrived in New-York yesterday afternoon, all looked dusty, and, to a contain extent, travel-worn. The President, disposed throughout in plain black, smoothly shaven, more anxious apparently than gratified, listened to the address of Mr. Stewart with his head thrown somewhat forward, evidently in deep thought. His hair is sprinkled with gray, but there is the semblance at least of fire in his eyes and vigor in his body. There is persistence in his face, obstinacy, perhaps; a look of that unmitigable and powerful perseverance which grows by resistance some kindliness; evidently a man easily managed by those who praise liberally, but utterly intractable when criterised. He smiled when the address was completed, evidently pleased.

He sinked when the address was completed, evidency pleased.

Wm. H. Seward stood by the side of the Precident, apparently unconscious of what had been uttered. The contrast between the two men was great. One large and dark and fresh; the other small and pale and want the one anxious, the other careless as to what was passing; but both evidently pondering, in a different way, the same subject. The deep, heavy scar, received at the time Johnson was made President, is still plainly visible. The Secretary stood beside his chief, and seemed lost to the present, with his cres turned inward, rather than upon outward objects.

shoulders the insignia of ins rain, and care partialors, there was little in his appearance to attract attention. His beard cut short, lips compressed, despite the agreeable smile that rippled over his almost expressionless face, a manner interly and permanently quiet, a countenance far beyond the reach of agitation, he looked as if he would not be disturbed if the world crambied at his feet.

not be disturbed if the world crambied at his feet.

Secretary Welles is tall, and wears a long gray beard, which harmonizes with the color of his hair, and adds somewhat to the peculiar owlishness of his great spectacled eyes. He is a picture of conservatism.

Admiral Farragut is tall, slender, and looks every inch a man. There is somewhat Leur-like in his face, and his eyes show the intrepidity and the undannted courage that made him the hero he is. He wore a cap and coat, bearing the mark of his rank in the Navy, and stood among his companions above them all. Farragut would attract attention in a crowded thoroughfare, but his face would never say that he loved war, though it is one that an enemy might fear when anger flushed it, or kindled into a flane the latent fire of the eyes which give t an expression so kindly and so genial.

kindly and so genial.

UP BROADWAY.

The Presidential party then again intrusted themselves to the tender mercies of the city hast drivers and alowly wended their way to upper Delmenico's. The streets were lined with a living barricade, 2nd there was much echeering as the carriages bearing the President, Scretary Seward, Gens. Grant and Meade and Admiral Farragut passed by. There were enough flags displayed to give Broadway a decidedly gala appearance, but the seker after novelties in the decorative line found but very few worthy of mention. The expressions of welcome chiefly after novelties in the decorative line found but very few worthy of mention. The expressions of welcome chiefly took the form of dags, and only in three or four instances were the mottoes and legends so usual on similar occasions resorted to. We append a list of the decorations passed by our reporter during the progress up. Broadway:

On turning out of the Park, the first attempt at decoration which caught the eye was that of James, G. White, his store on Chambersset, in the Delmohleo restaurant building, being matefully festioned with flags. Several other firms in this vicinity made quite a display of flags. Over the Ninth National Bank was the following legend:

"Welcome Andrey Johnson:

and objects. Gen. Grant, with his imperturbable manner, was yester Gen. Grant, with his imperturbance manner, was yester-day precisely as we have so often seen him, with one ex-ception. He was not smoking. Dressed in his usual style, a regulation hat, minus the decorations authorized in Army Regulations; a military coat, bearing on the shoulders the insignia of his rank, and dark pantaloous,